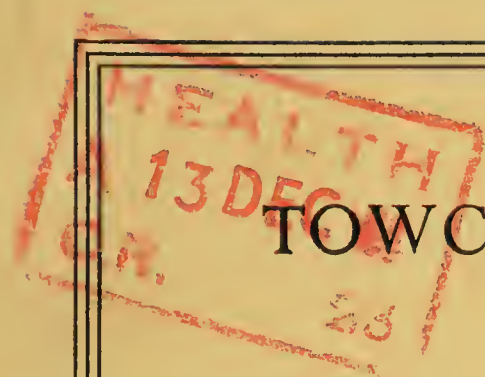


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TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1960



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.



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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,005
Population 1951 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,410
Population (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,660
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1951 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,536
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,601
Rateable Value 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£130,176
Product of a Penny Rate, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£523
<b>Live Births—</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	270	129	141	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	14	6	8	4.9
					284	135	149	19.3
<b>Stillbirths—</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
					5	2	3	17.3
					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Deaths</b> (all causes)	...	...	...	...	142	73	69	9.6
<b>Deaths</b> from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Nil.
<b>Neo-natal Mortality</b>	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3.5
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality</b>	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3.5
<b>Perinatal Mortality</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.7
<b>Infant Mortality—</b>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Deaths from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82



# Towcester Rural District Council

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## *Members of the Public Health Committee :*

MR. R. W. BICKNELL, MR. T. A. MESSINGER, MR. R. J. CHAPMAN, MR. E. G. NICHOLLS (*Chairman*), MRS. O. M. COLSON, MR. W. E. G. PAFHEY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. J. E. GRANT-IVES, MR. S. P. TYZACK, MR. W. G. T. GRIFFIN, MR. J. A. WEBB, REVD. H. P. HOSKIN, MRS. V. S. WHITE, MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, MR. R. H. WHITLOCK.

## *Members of the Housing Committee :*

MR. J. F. ARAN, MR. S. NORTH, MR. N. ABBOTT, MR. J. T. PINKARD, MR. C. E. IVENS, MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY, MRS. M. JELLEY, MR. J. K. SOPER (*Chairman*), MR. G. LOVELL, MR. W. W. STEPHENSON, MR. T. H. MAWLE, MR. R. A. WHITLOCK (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. D. MCARTHUR, MR. S. G. WHITMORE.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

### *Medical Officer of Health—*

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

### *also holds appointments of*

Medical Officer of Health to  
Northampton Rural District.

Brackley Rural District.

Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

## *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.B.,  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

## *Additional Public Health Inspector :*

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.

## *Surveyor and Architect :*

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER.

*October, 1961.*

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.**

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During 1960 the statistics agree generally with those of the rest of the country.

Good progress is being made in the sewerage of those villages which have no modern system.

The largest number of deaths were from heart disease and cancer, but the general rate is the lowest for more than ten years, as is also those of children under one year.

One is periodically seeing old people who are in need of care and attention, and it is a pity that all villages do not have an old people's committee to help these elderly people before they have deteriorated too far.

Although I have advocated a weekly collection of refuse, so far my council have not agreed, owing mainly to the extra cost; however, one can keep on trying.

Again I must thank my Public Health Committee for their interest and help. Mr. Powell and Mr. Hall have again been of great help, in spite of being fully occupied, especially with meat inspection, which may increase in the near future when extra staff will be required.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Social Conditions**—Quite a number of the working population are still engaged in agricultural work, but the light engineering factories and the research establishment at Caswell, together with the various industries in Northampton and Roade, now claim the majority of the employed population. The old established foundry at Towcester and the oxide producing plant at Deanshanger still continue, but the printing and railway carriage works at Wolverton have the greatest call on the labour from the southern end of the district.

**Area**—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

**Population**—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1960 to be 14,660 as compared with 14,550 in 1959. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 142 persons as compared with 79 persons for the previous year.

**Deaths**—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 142 as compared with 163 for 1959. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 9.6 as compared with 11.2 for 1959. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium, 1956-1960, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

Death Rates, 1956-1960						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Towcester R.D. ...	13.3	10.7	13.06	11.2	9.6	
Administrative County	11.24	10.97	11.1	10.77	10.88	
England and Wales ...	11.3	13.4	11.7	11.1	11.5	

A list of causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1919-1960, is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution of populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 8.7.

**Births**—The number of live births assigned to the district was 284 (135 males, 149 females) as compared with 242 in 1959, thus giving a birth rate of 19.3 per thousand of population, as compared with 16.6 in 1959.



The following table shows the birth rate for the quinquennium, 1956-1960, together with other rates for comparison.

	<b>Birth Rates, 1956-1960</b>				
	<b>1956</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1959</b>	<b>1960</b>
Towcester R.D. ...	17.3	15.3	18.2	16.6	19.3
Administrative County	16.67	17.03	16.9	16.6	17.7
England and Wales ...	14.6	15.4	16.4	15.2	17.1

The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.08, gives an adjusted rate of 20.84 as compared with 17.1 for England and Wales.

**Stillbirths**—The number of stillbirths registered was 5 as compared with 7 in 1959. This is equivalent to a rate of 17.3 per thousand total live and still births.

**Illegitimate Birth Rate**—14 illegitimate live births (6 males, 8 females) were registered as compared with 9 in 1959. This number gives a rate of 4.9 per cent live births as compared with 4.15 for the County.

**Maternal Mortality**—There were no deaths.

**Infant Mortality**—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 2. The rate per thousand related live births was 7.0, which is lower than the national rate of 21.7.

	<b>Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births</b>				
	<b>1956</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>1958</b>	<b>1959</b>	<b>1960</b>
Towcester R.D. ...	24.0	22.6	22.7	24.1	7.0
Administrative County	19.68	22.53	19.7	20.2	22.57
England and Wales ...	23.9	23.0	22.5	22.6	21.7

Legitimate infant deaths numbered 2, giving a rate of 7.4 per thousand legitimate live births.

No illegitimate infant deaths were recorded.

**Neo-Natal Mortality**—Deaths of infants under 4 weeks amounted to 1, giving a rate per thousand total live births of 3.5. Deaths of infants under one week numbered 1, also giving a rate of 3.5 per thousand total live births.

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined total 6, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 20.7 per thousand total live and still births.

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

**Laboratory Facilities**—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious diseases is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital



is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin**—Under the National Health Service Act, 1945, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

**Ambulance Facilities**—Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health, this work is carried out on an agency basis by Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee on behalf of the County Council. The ambulance is stationed at Towcester, and the service provided is sufficient for the needs of the district.

**Hospitals**—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee.

**National Assistance Acts**—The removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention is the responsibility of the Council. Instant removal of urgent cases can now be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. No action under this Act was found necessary during the year.

Among the most difficult problems with which the public health department has to deal are those associated with elderly people living alone. Their living conditions often deteriorate to an appallingly low standard, although they themselves do not seem to notice the change. Very often, an offer of help is regarded as an insult or an intrusion into their private affairs, and before any improvement can be effected, the confidence of such people has to be gained. The co-operation of the County Health Department through the district nurses is invaluable in such instances, and home helps have also succeeded in maintaining a better standard after accumulations of rubbish have been removed and disinfection has been carried out by officers of this department. On occasions, however, help is flatly refused, and home helps are denied entry, and as medical practitioners are, quite rightly, reluctant to sign a joint certificate for removal where there appears to be no illness, it becomes increasingly difficult to find a solution for such cases. The serving of public health notices is futile, and the only approach likely to achieve any success needs tolerance and understanding, together with the realization that as long as old people are not physically ill, any suggestion of removal against their will causes acute and unnecessary distress.

The Council are also responsible in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or who has been found dead in the district. Although a few cases were investigated during the year, it was not found necessary for the Council to take any action in any such burial.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water Supply**—During the year the Council completed the extensions to the public mains at Cornhill and Foscote. After many years of effort and considerable capital outlay, the coverage of the whole district with public mains providing a safe and ample supply for human, animal and industrial consumption was achieved. It must, therefore, have appeared rather incongruous, if not puzzling, to the residents of the district to find that the completion of this costly scheme by the Council was immediately followed by the take-over of the whole undertaking by the Bucks Water Board.

Supplies for all purposes were ample throughout the year, and samples for bacteriological analyses proved to be very satisfactory. Some complaints were received in the spring and early summer, arising from the unpalatable taste of the water. The attention of the water board was drawn to the matter and the reappearance of this unpleasant taste was disappointing in view of the installation of the activated carbon filters. The trouble seems to have eventually been overcome, and no further complaints have been received up to the time of writing.

The average daily consumption for the year of water from the public mains was 560,000 gallons, which represents 38 gallons per head of the population, the same as in 1959. A subsequent table compiled by the public health inspector sets out the position at the end of 1960 with regard to main supplies and other piped and non-piped supplies. In conjunction with the Council's decision to close wells and springs which formerly constituted gratuitous supplies under its control, all owners and occupiers of houses depending on these supplies were given ample warning of closure, and in almost every case, supplies were laid on from the public mains. The closure of the majority of these wells and springs has now been effected, and it is true to say that, except in a very few instances, mostly condemned houses, each dwelling in the district has a supply laid on to the premises either from the public mains or from private schemes, most of which are highly efficient.

**Swimming Baths**—No public swimming baths are now in use in the rural district. The pool at the Towcester Grammar School is used by a considerable number of children from surrounding schools. It is fitted with a chlorinating plant and the pool is filled from the Council's mains.

**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage**—Real progress is now being made in the provision of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for each of the parishes in the district. During the year work began on the Paulerspury and Blisworth sewerage scheme, and on the Paulerspury/Towcester and Blisworth sewage disposal plants. At the time of writing the Whittlebury scheme was also well under way and should be completed in less than the scheduled time. The Minister has held inquiries into the proposals for the Stoke Bruerne, Gayton and Tiffield schemes, and with very little delay has given his approval in each case. Work should commence at Stoke Bruerne/Shutlanger early in 1962, and it is also obvious that



Tiffield must not be delayed if it is to be sufficiently far advanced to be able to accept the effluent from the new reformatory school expected to be ready in the summer of 1962.

There is no possible doubt that the most urgent of the schemes still outstanding is that proposed for Pattishall and Cold Higham. I cannot too strongly emphasize the serious nuisances that are being experienced in this area from evil-smelling ditches. The village of Astcote in particular positively reeks during hot weather when the watercourses have little in them besides the flow of septic sewage. Conditions worsen as each newly-installed septic tank discharges its effluent into one of the ditches that now constitutes the public sewer, and I cannot see what temporary method can be adopted to avoid bitter complaints next summer from the villagers about the smell from the ditches in view of the recent large increase in the number of septic tanks installed. It is imperative, therefore, that this area is sewered with the least possible delay. Indeed, one hopes that progress with schemes to serve all other centres of population still unsewered will proceed without any interruption, so that the repulsive, unhygienic and costly servicing of pail closets by night soil collection can be discontinued as soon as possible.

**Public Cleansing**—The house refuse in the district is collected either weekly or fortnightly according to the following scheme:

Weekly Collections						
Old Stratford, Deanshanger	...	...	...	...	on Mondays	
Towcester	...	...	...	...	on Thursdays	
Fortnightly Collections						
Cosgrove, Wicken, Grafton Regis, Alderton, Wakefield Estate	...	...	...	...	on alternate Mondays	
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchborough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Dalscote, Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion, Fosters Booth					on alternate Tuesdays	
Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Braden, Silverstone, Whittlebury, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Weston and Weedon	...	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays	
Wood Burcote, Caldecote	...	...	...	...	on alternate Thursdays	
Greens Norton, Woodend, Blakesley, Plumpton, Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth, Gayton, Caswell	...				on alternate Fridays	

The above table shows that the majority of the inhabitants of the district still suffer a house refuse collection having a frequency of less than once a week, and it is to be regretted that the Council has decided against extending the weekly collection to the whole of the district. The composition of the refuse has undergone a significant change in recent years—it is lighter but bulkier, thus taking up more storage space ; it contains a much greater proportion of putrefactive material, and for both these reasons it should be removed from premises at least once a week. As the Council have not made themselves responsible for the supply of dustbins, there are, inevitably, many uncovered containers of various descriptions brought into use as dustbins by the public. The bulk and nature of the refuse in these open bins must cause fly nuisance in the summer, and this is an added reason why a weekly collection is so necessary.

Electric and gas boilers have largely replaced the old brick “ copper ” in which much of the rubbish used to be burnt in rural areas, and this is



another factor which has had an effect on the amount and nature of house refuse put out for collection. As the removal of house refuse is a statutory obligation, I cannot see how the public can, as has been suggested, be required to burn their refuse (or treat it in any other way) when they are legally entitled to have it removed. I think it should also be appreciated that even a weekly collection, especially from the kerbside, is far from being the ideal in these days of dustless collections, carried out from the rear of premises, twice or more times a week. I am strongly of the opinion that the Public Health Committee's request for a weekly kerbside collection is the minimum one should expect nowadays.

Even if the Council decide to improve storage conditions by applying the appropriate section of the Public Health Act, 1936, and themselves providing regulation dustbins or, alternatively, demanding the provision of these bins by owners, it would be foolish to do so without first introducing a weekly collection. It is obvious, too, that the longer the refuse is kept before collection, the greater the difficulty of proper disposal at the tip. There is no reason to doubt that control would be improved at the tip by increasing the frequency of collection as nuisance from flies, smell and fire would be less likely if the refuse was covered up before putrefactive processes had gone too far.

Until the whole of the district has been sewered, the remaining pail closets will continue to have their contents disposed of by collection and application to the land. The Council operates two cesspool emptying vehicles in order to maintain this highly expensive and unhygienic method of conservancy. These vehicles are also utilised for the emptying of tanks and cesspools on private properties charged on the actual cost, plus 10% for administrative charges.

**Rodent Control**—After 14 years' successful operation the public has come to appreciate and accept this service almost as a statutory right. It is difficult to imagine what would happen if for some reason it was not found possible to continue the service in this district.

Dwelling houses have been dealt with at a charge of a 1/- per visit, treatment of business premises is undertaken on a time cost basis, plus 10% for establishment charges, and an annual contract service is available for farms and commercial undertakings. The latter was inaugurated during 1960, and at the end of the year, 32 farms, etc., were being dealt with under contract. Regular attention is given to all the Council's own undertakings, such as sewage disposal works and other sewer outfalls. Many of the sewerage systems in the district remain clear of rats, and the degree of infestation of the Towcester system is considerably lower than it was before regular baiting was introduced. Infestations on refuse tips give rise to great difficulties in treatment unless tipping is strictly controlled. The result is that it has not always been possible to emulate the degree of success in keeping down the rats on these tips that has been achieved elsewhere.

**Disinfection**—Current and terminal disinfection of premises, together with clothing and bedding, is carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants as required. In recent years current disinfection has come to play a greater part than terminal disinfection, due mainly to the fact that food poisoning, and other food fly-borne infections, are replacing air-borne infectious diseases in frequency and severity.



**Disinfestation**—Premises were treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles, ants and wasps. No case of bed-bug infestation was reported, but one house was treated for the eradication of fleas.

**Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948**—Under these Acts the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections, etc., are to be found in a later table. Two notifications in respect of outworkers were received.

**Moveable Dwellings**—The most important event of the year in this context was the passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The latter allows local authorities to have more effective control on the layout and the services provided on caravan sites, but in common with similar Acts I am afraid that the tendency will be to regard the Minister's model standard conditions as a maximum and not a minimum. In all fairness it must, however, be pointed out that the local authority has the power to impose any extra conditions (which they think fit) on site licences, but these would be subject to appeal. In considering the new Act, this Council have decided to include the whole of the model conditions, as laid down by the Minister, on each licence issued for sites run on a commercial basis. Conditions on licences for single caravans on existing sites are to be imposed according to the limitations of the sites and the services available. It is hoped, however, that no new applications for site licences for single caravans will be approved unless the appropriate items of the model standard can be complied with in full. It is my opinion that caravans should not be allowed to be stationed on any site unless mains water and sewers, or satisfactory alternative drainage disposal arrangements, are readily available. The Act is intended to improve standards on caravan sites and to prevent indiscriminate parking of caravans, and the Council should take all necessary steps to implement it in full.

The two commercially run sites situated at Towcester and Blisworth respectively, cater for permanently stationed caravans as well as short term travellers. Both sites have been issued with licences the conditions on which include all the items in the Minister's model standards. The operators have been given a period of twelve months to complete the work necessary for compliance with the terms of the licences. All sites in the district have, on the whole, been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

**Cinemas and Halls**—The one cinema in the district was completed in 1940 and has adequate sanitary accommodation and a satisfactory heating and ventilating plant. The alterations to the sanitary accommodation in the Town Hall have been completed, but despite the obvious improvement, I am of the opinion that the adequacy of sanitary accommodation is insufficient for a hall of this size when used for public lettings such as dances, etc. Most public halls in the various parishes, several of which have been completed in recent years, have been provided with satisfactory sanitary conveniences, and in many cases with reasonable catering facilities.

**Drainage of Trade Premises**—Agreements under the Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937, are in force for the discharge of effluents from

two premises in the district into the public sewers. The practical aspect of this Act is administered by the public health department and samples of effluents for analysis or field tests are taken as required. As I have emphasised in the past, I am strongly of the opinion that farm effluents should be allowed to enter the public sewers for treatment at the disposal works with domestic effluent. It is only in this way that we can be sure that no nuisance remains from polluted ditches after each village has been sewered. The great majority of farms are in effect already connected to the existing main drains and will therefore have to be reconnected to the new sewers. By virtue of their existing connections the Council will have no option but to take the effluent from these particular farms. The Public Health Act, 1961, and the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961, however, will have a substantial bearing on the subject of farm drainage in sewers. On the one hand, the Council will be able to charge for the reception of any farm waste, whether new or existing, and on the other, the River Board will eventually be able to take action against offending farmers for polluting ditches. The farmers are sure to be reluctant to connect to the public sewers because of the fact that they will have to pay for treatment, but the powers held by the River Board will in most cases make it essential for their waste to be properly treated, and it is probable that the most economic method of doing this will be by discharge into the public sewers. In two instances recently, however, two landowners in the district who farm on a substantial scale have decided to invest in the necessary plant to deal with their farm waste and return it to the land, but it is doubtful whether such methods could be adopted on the majority of the farms in the district.

**Clean Air Act, 1956**—The occupiers of all industrial premises having continuous burning furnaces which are subject to this Act, have been made aware of all its provisions by the Public Health Inspector. No complaints were received during the year with regard to smoke emission from factory chimneys, and the installation of the new plant at Deanshanger seems to have been effective.

**Statutory Nuisances**—It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year for the abatement of any statutory nuisance. All but one complaint was dealt with informally by the public health inspector. One statutory notice was issued in respect of premises in such a state as to be a nuisance and prejudicial to health. No further complaints have been received about the emission of oxide dust in Deanshanger, and it appears that the new separation plant is fairly effective. Two complaints were received with regard to emission of effluvia from a factory in Towcester, but in each case it was found to be due to the mechanical breakdown of the treatment plant. Apart from these two incidents, this plant has been working very satisfactorily, and under normal conditions there is no cause for complaint.



## SECTION D.

### HOUSING

During the year 8 bungalows and 6 houses were completed by the Council, so that the number of local authority owned houses stood at 1739 at the end of December 1960. Houses to replace slum clearance properties are in course of construction at Wicken (4), Litchborough (2), and for general purposes at Blisworth (6), Maidford (2), Towcester (8), Yardley Gobion (4), and Stoke Bruerne (4). No further private properties have been purchased by the Council for reconditioning, but I think that this is a possibility that should be kept in mind, having regard to the four useful reconditioned properties which were dealt with in Abthorpe, and the eight excellent properties similarly dealt with in Potterspury, for the tenancy of which there is always a great demand. As the Council is by far the largest property owner in the district, it is gratifying to see progress made in the reconditioning of pre-war Council houses. Such improvement work sets an immediate example to private landlords, and it is possible that it will have great significance in the future if legislation is introduced requiring compulsory improvement of all dwelling houses.

The Council have continued to operate both the standard and discretionary grant schemes for the provision of amenities and modernisation of private houses, and it is well to remember also that the Council themselves have taken advantage of grants to help finance the improvement of their own houses. Up to the end of the year, 132 Council houses had been modernised and private owners had received 42 standard and 111 discretionary grants for the improvement of their properties. The total number of tenanted houses now improved with the aid of discretionary grants amounts to 61 as opposed to 50 by owner/occupiers. This proportion can be considered as being fairly satisfactory, especially in comparison with the standard grant scheme where grants in respect of only 11 tenanted houses were applied for as opposed to 31 for owner/occupiers. Applications in hand show the same trend, and it is becoming increasingly obvious that this scheme has misfired, because its basic intention was to prolong the life of sub-standard houses, especially those made available for letting.

During the year 14 unfit houses were dealt with individually under section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, but no clearance orders were made. Fifteen families from slum-clearance properties were re-housed by the Council in 1961. This also saw the end of the five-year slum clearance programme initiated by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. I am pleased to report that the work was actually completed well within schedule, and the Ministry was informed of the progress made. In fact, 299 houses were notified to the Ministry in 1955 as being unfit and not capable of repair at reasonable expenditure, but the department became aware, through inspection, etc., of further unfit properties in this category, and the position reported to the Ministry was therefore as follows: 135 houses demolished, 57 awaiting demolition, 60 subject to closing orders or undertakings, and 76 reconditioned by informal action, making a total of 328 houses dealt with during the five years. The public health inspector furnished the Council with a comprehensive report following the Ministry's further request for information on

the Council's proposals for any unfit houses remaining in the district. It was estimated that 40 more unfit houses would need to be demolished within the next three years, and this was accepted by the Ministry as the minimum target. At the time of writing many of the vacant cottages subject to demolition and clearance orders, in various parts of the district, have been demolished.

Private developers have continued to build at Towcester, but the new private estates at Blisworth and Old Stratford have now been completed. Planning permission has, up to the present, been refused for the extension of the latter, but private development is occurring on a fairly large scale at Deanshanger. Altogether 86 private enterprise houses were erected in the district during 1960.

Progress made in the provision of new houses and the repair and demolition of sub-standard houses to-date is shown below :

### Provision of new Housing Accommodation

#### (a) PERMANENT HOUSES

Erected by Council pre-war	...	...	...	719
Erected by Council post-war	...	...	...	1,020
Completed during 1960	...	...	...	14
Under construction at 31/12/60	...	...	...	24
Erected by private enterprise post-war	...	...	...	352
Erected by private enterprise in 1960	...	...	...	86

#### (b) TEMPORARY HOUSES

Number completed to 31/12/60	...	...	...	30
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

### Unfit Houses

Dealt with as individual unfit houses post-war to 31/12/60	...	...	...	271
Dealt with in Clearance Areas post-war	...	...	...	—
Dealt with in Clearance Areas and still occupied	...	...	...	6
Demolished since 1945	...	...	...	460
Subject to Undertakings and Closing Orders at 31/12/60	...	...	...	61
Vacant and awaiting demolition at 31/12/60	...	...	...	33

### Improvement Grants

#### (a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/60—				
Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	61
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	50

#### (b) STANDARD GRANTS

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/60—				
Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	11
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	31



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk Supply**—The whole of England and Wales is now a “ specified area ”, and all milk sold by retail is either pasteurized and bottled on wholesaler’s premises, or the milk has been produced, bottled and capped according to the regulations laid down for tuberculin tested milk. There are no pasteurization plants in the district, and so most of the milk sold in the area is delivered to the distributors already bottled by wholesalers outside the area. There remain six producer/retailers who bottle and sell milk produced on their premises under licences granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but there is only one retailer, not being a producer, who actually bottles raw milk on his premises. All other distributors merely deliver milk in bottles and are neither responsible for the internal condition of the bottles, nor have any control of the bacteriological quality of the contents. The present-day distributor merely has to provide a suitable cold store and act as a roundsman, as the washing of milk bottles on retailers’ premises has, therefore, been almost entirely eliminated. For this reason, any complaints received from consumers in reference to unsatisfactory condition of cleanliness of bottles has to be taken up with the wholesalers outside the district. One such complaint was reported during the year and considered to be of sufficient seriousness to warrant attention by the Public Health Committee. This referred to the issue of a milk bottle which had apparently been used, or rather misused, for holding paraffin. As there were mitigating circumstances the Council decided not to institute proceedings, but to warn the firm carrying out the bottling. Complaints were also received regarding the “ scuffing ” of bottles, i.e., opaque scratches which appear when a bottle is emptied, and giving an appearance of insufficient internal cleansing. These marks are, however, etchings produced by friction of metal crates and have no deleterious effect on the interior. The use of disposable cartons would in my opinion greatly increase the efficiency of the retail milk industry and would entirely eliminate all such complaints.

Twenty-five samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year, and the samples included milk of all grades, both raw and pasteurized. Two samples of tuberculin tested milk proved to be unsatisfactory. All samples of pasteurized milk passed the test for efficiency of pasteurization and cleanliness. Two samples for biological examination proved to be free from tubercule.

Distributors’ licences in force in the district during 1960 were as follows:

#### **Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949**

Licenses for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	8
Licenses for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	7

#### **Raw Milk Regulations, 1949**

Licenses for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	9
---	-----	-----	---

The following supplementary licences have been issued to dealers selling milk in the district, but having their premises outside the area :



### Pasteurized and Sterilized Milk Regulations, 1949

Licenses for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	5
Licenses for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	2

### Raw Milk Regulations, 1949

Licenses for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	5
---	-----	-----	-----	---

Bottled milk sold in the area comprised the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurized (Channel Island) and Sterilized.

**Food Premises**—The number and type of such premises in the district are as follows :

Village and general stores	...	...	...	...	...	43
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Greengrocers' and fruit shops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Travelling fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transport Cafés (with sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transport Cafés (without sleeping accommodation)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	12
Residential Club/Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	2

The opening of the new motorway has materially affected the food catering industry centred on the Watling Street. One large residential hotel and one of the largest transport cafés has closed down, while the night service and sleeping accommodation at another transport café has been abandoned.

Apart from minor infringements, the Food Hygiene Regulations have been satisfactorily complied with by most food traders in the district, and only one complaint was received from the public. This referred to a loaf of bread produced in another area. After reporting to the Public Health Committee, the matter was referred to the public health department of that area for attention. Following routine inspection it was also found necessary to bring the Public Health Committee's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of a small general shop, but a strong warning and threat of proceedings produced the desired effect, and the improvement was maintained.

I have previously made reference to the fact that, apart from one or two instances among the smaller rural general shops, the food traders in the district are quite food hygiene conscious and are pleased to accept advice. It has been noted that where there are two or more shops in a village it only needs one of the proprietors to impress the public with hygienic methods and equipment to make the others follow suit. This points to an improved sense of discrimination by the public and to the fact that a little competition is often useful even in the realm of food hygiene.

One complaint was received regarding a product of the meat manufacturing and by-product factory in the district. This followed the sampling of this product by a colleague in an adjoining area. Although frequent samples taken by this department for bacteriological analysis

were consistently good, this particular sample showed signs of carelessness in handling in a late stage of production. The management were equally as concerned as ourselves and, as I indicated in my previous report, have since given one of their senior employees the job of ensuring that hygienic standards are not relaxed at any time. Many precautions, over and above those required by the regulations, have been adopted in this factory because a few of the processes are still hand operated.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified during the year ; the causative organisms in one instance being salmonella blockley, and in two cases salmonella typhimurium. There was no connection between the cases, and the source of the infection was not discovered.

**Meat Inspection**—Most of the meat killed in the district is used to supply butchers and manufacturing premises outside the area, and the Council are therefore able to claim a grant for the inspection of " export " meat. No bovine carcase was found to be affected with cysticercus bovis, and the amount of disease occurring in sheep and bovine carcasses on a whole was remarkably small. The occurrence of disease in pigs was comparable with that found in slaughterhouses in other districts.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on existing slaughterhouses and slaughtering facilities in the district has been accepted by the Ministry without amendment. The date after which the constructional regulations will apply in the district will be 1st April, 1962. It now appears certain that after that date, all but two licences will be relinquished. The reconstruction of the private slaughterhouse at Potterspury is proceeding apace and should be ready in time, but the application by C. W. King & Co. for permission to erect an extensive new abattoir at Blisworth has arrested progress on the existing premises at the bacon factory in the same village. If the new slaughterhouse materialises, then slaughtering at the bacon factory will cease. I would also point out that as the estimated output from the new premises will be about 300 beef carcasses and 1,000 sheep per week, in addition to the 400 pigs a week, which is the normal throughput at the bacon factory, there can be no doubt that further assistance will be required in the public health department to cope with the greatly increased amount of meat inspection.

**Condemned Meat**—Most of the condemned meat which is found necessary to dispose of in the district is that resulting from the bacon factory. This is treated in the Company's digesters and the residue is buried. Condemned meat from the other private slaughterhouses is stained and collected by an approved dealer. Other unsound food stuffs are removed by the public health inspector, who disposes of them by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

**Licensed Premises**—The number of on-licensed premises in the district has now dropped to 50 and it is probable that the number will decrease further in the near future. Although the sanitary conveniences attached to some of these licensed houses satisfy the low standard required by the Public Health Act, 1936, they are, in my opinion, not to the standard one would expect at the present time. All the public houses with low standard conveniences are, of course, situated in villages where public sewers are not available, and as the latter are provided, there is no doubt



that the owners will be prepared to carry out modernisations. Hot and cold water and glass washing facilities are available on all premises, and the minimum requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with in all other respects.

**Ice-cream**—63 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed, and in each case the ice-cream is stored in thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinets, complying with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year. Again, by far the greatest number of deaths in the district were due to heart and circulatory diseases, 82 such deaths being recorded as opposed to 30 from various forms of cancer. Individual details with regard to infectious diseases are as follows :

**Smallpox**—No cases notified.

**Vaccination**—The number of infants under one year who were primarily vaccinated totalled 64, and for other ages 99. The number re-vaccinated (all ages) was 31. In view of the fact that there were 284 live births in the district during 1960, the number submitted for vaccination is far too small.

**Scarlet Fever**—6 cases were notified during the year.

**Puerperal Pyrexia**—No cases were notified.

**Pneumonia**—15 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 28 in 1959. Pneumonia in all forms was the certified cause of death in 2 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

**Erysipelas**—1 case was notified.

**Measles**—15 cases of measles were notified as compared with 256 in 1959.

**Whooping Cough**—The number of cases notified was 22 as compared with 28 in 1959, with no deaths recorded.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis**—No cases were notified.



Diphtheria—No cases were notified.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—No cases were notified.

Food Poisoning—13 cases were notified as compared with 5 in 1959. Of these cases, 10 were confirmed Sonne Dysentery, 2 cases Salmonella Typhimurium, and 1 case Salmonella Blockley.

Enteric Fever—No cases were notified.

Acute Encephalitis—No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis—3 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (2 male, 1 female) were notified as compared with 4 in 1959. There were no deaths recorded due to this disease. At the end of the year 74 persons in the district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Vaccination and Immunization—Appended are the figures for the number of children in the district who had been vaccinated or immunised during the year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION						
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary ...	64	57	22	9	11	163
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	2	9	20	31

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION									
<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Third Injs. All ages</i>
35	150	42	8	7	48	69	359	881	1470

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION										
		<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria Immu- nization only	...	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	8	105
Combined Diph- theria/Whoop- ing Cough ...	...	33	5	5	—	—	4	1	48	39
Triple	...	134	8	4	7	4	8	1	166	42
<hr/>										
Total Diphtheria Immunizations	...	169	13	11	7	4	15	3	222	186
<hr/>										
Whooping Cough only	...	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	10	—

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunization.

<i>Age at 31/12/60 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1960</i>	<i>1 1959</i>	<i>2 1958</i>	<i>3 1957</i>	<i>4 1956</i>	<i>5-9 1951- 1955</i>	<i>10-14 1946- 1950</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Number immunized	89	149	178	142	176	775	837	2346

These figures were obtained by courtesy of Dr. C. M. Smith, County Medical Officer.

# SECTION G.

## STATISTICAL TABLES, 1960.

TABLE No. 1.

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1960

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	20	13	33
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						73	69	142

TABLE No 2.

**VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND PREVIOUS YEARS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated population</i>	<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>			
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Under one year</i>		<i>All ages</i>	
				<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1919	*9,387	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
	†9,011						
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	†13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
	†12,020						
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
\$1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5
1955	14,490	208	14.3	3	14.4	172	11.8
1956	14,450	250	17.3	6	24.0	193	13.3
1957	14,420	221	15.3	5	22.6	155	10.7
1958	14,410	262	18.2	7	26.7	188	13.06
1959	14,550	242	16.6	6	24.7	163	11.1
1960	14,660	284	19.3	2	7.0	142	9.6

- \* Population for calculation of birth rates.
- † Population for calculation of death rates.
- ‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.
- \$ Census years.



TABLE No. 3

## WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

<i>Parish</i>	PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC MAINS			PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON PRIVATE SUPPLIES		
	<i>Total no. of houses in parish</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>		<i>Wells</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>
		<i>Internal supplies</i>	<i>Stand pipes</i>			
Abthorpe ... ..	95	87	—	4	2	8
Adstone ... ..	36	26	—	8	—	10
Blakesley ... ..	134	127	—	8	—	7
Blisworth ... ..	341	337	—	2	—	4
Bradden ... ..	33	27	—	5	—	6
Cold Higham ... ..	79	69	—	4	1	7
Cosgrove ... ..	157	151	—	5	—	6
Deanshanger ... ..	351	341	—	6	2	10
Easton Neston ... ..	34	29	—	5	—	5
Gayton ... ..	142	139	1	3	—	3
Grafton Regis ... ..	67	61	—	6	—	6
Greens Norton ... ..	282	274	—	3	1	8
Litchborough ... ..	89	84	—	3	—	5
Maidford ... ..	61	57	—	4	—	4
Old Stratford ... ..	265	262	—	2	—	3
Pattishall ... ..	283	283	—	20	—	32
Paulerspury ... ..	302	269	21	9	1	12
Potterspury ... ..	288	278	3	4	1	7
Shutlanger ... ..	83	77	—	3	1	6
Silverstone ... ..	345	335	—	9	1	10
Slapton ... ..	36	33	—	1	2	3
Stoke Bruerne ... ..	107	99	—	1	1	8
Tiffield ... ..	59	51	—	7	—	8
Towcester ... ..	976	924	—	8	—	18
Wappenham ... ..	113	99	—	11	—	14
Weston and Weedon ... ..	119	108	—	7	—	11
Whittlebury ... ..	126	113	—	9	—	13
Wicken ... ..	105	101	—	2	—	2
Woodend ... ..	70	57	—	6	—	13
Yardley Gobion ... ..	207	198	—	4	—	9

TABLE No. 4

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

<i>Parish</i>	<i>House drains discharging to</i>			<i>Houses with</i>		
	<i>Sewers</i>	<i>Cess- pools or septic tanks</i>	<i>Roadside drains, ditches, etc.</i>	<i>W.Cs.</i>	<i>Pail closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>
Abthorpe ...	—	29	66	29	64	2
Adstone ...	—	10	26	14	22	—
Blakesley ...	18	44	79	63	78	—
Blisworth ...	288	49	7	309	35	—
Bradden ...	—	15	18	15	18	—
Cold Higham ...	—	37	42	34	43	2
Cosgrove ...	139	17	1	154	3	—
Deanshanger ...	339	9	3	346	5	—
Easton Neston ...	26	6	2	32	2	—
Gayton ...	45	55	42	100	42	—
Grafton Regis ...	—	33	34	33	34	—
Greens Norton ...	248	26	8	275	7	—
Litchborough ...	—	34	55	36	53	—
Maidford ...	—	26	35	26	35	—
Old Stratford ...	257	5	3	262	3	—
Pattishall ...	67	82	134	149	131	3
Paulerspury ...	61	43	198	104	198	—
Potterspury ...	261	24	3	280	7	—
Shutlanger ...	27	11	45	28	53	2
Silverstone ...	325	11	9	334	11	—
Slapton ...	—	18	18	18	18	—
Stoke Bruerne ...	—	46	61	46	61	—
Tiffield ...	—	23	36	23	34	2
Towcester ...	914	41	21	950	26	—
Wappenham ...	—	58	55	58	54	1
Weston & Weedon ...	18	47	54	67	52	—
Whittlebury ...	—	20	106	71	55	—
Wicken ...	86	15	4	85	20	—
Woodend ...	—	36	34	47	23	—
Yardley Gobion	196	11	—	204	3	—



TABLE No. 5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	<i>Type of Property</i>				
	<i>Local authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Total of Cols. (1) (2) &amp; (3)</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2) ... ..	165	5160	551	5876	260
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification ... ..	2	19	11	32	8
(b) Survey under the Act	161	465	38	664	184
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	685	150	837	—
Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	331	1248	406	1985	204
Number of properties inspected in Section 2 which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats : Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	103	36	21	160	32
(b) Mice : Major ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ... ..	—	3	1	4	—
Number of infested properties treated by the Council ...	103	39	22	164	32
Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	166	46	27	239	179
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 6

CARCASES AND OFFAL  
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	196	Nil	1	15,379	802
Number inspected ... ..	196	Nil	1	15,379	802
<b>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci—</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	12	—	—	155	6
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	6.1	—	—	1.03	0.74
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	Nil	229	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	1.02	—	Nil	1.48	Nil
<b>Cysticercosis—</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned ... ..	Nil	—	—	—	—

FOOD (OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT)  
SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

Tinned Meat ... ..	106 lbs.
Meat not tinned ... ..	23 lbs.



TABLE NO. 7.  
MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1960

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	—	13	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	22
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	15
Pneumonia ... ..	—	3	3	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	15
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	10
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ... ..	—	18	6	13	7	2	3	5	9	5	3	1	72

TABLE NO. 8.  
AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1960

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	TOTAL
Whooping Cough	—	3	2	2	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
Measles ... ..	—	—	2	—	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	15
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	6	2	15
Sonne Dysentery	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	10
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL ... ..	2	4	6	2	10	24	7	1	2	3	9	2	72

TABLE No. 9

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1960  
INDIVIDUAL PARISHES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Sonne Dysentery</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Blakesley ... ..	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Blisworth ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Bradden ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deanshanger ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Grafton Regis ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Greens Norton ...	4	1	1	3	1	—	—	10
Litchborough ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pattishall ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Paulerspury ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Potterspury ... ..	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Shutlanger ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Silverstone ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Tiffield ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Towcester ... ..	1	1	5	5	1	1	—	14
Weston and Weedon	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Whittlebury ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Woodend ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Yardley Gobion ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
TOTALS ... ..	22	15	15	10	6	3	1	72



TABLE No. 10.

**Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937,  
for the year 1960**

**PART I OF THE ACT**

**1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector) :**

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	3	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	70	81	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	14	36	3	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>

**2. Cases in which defects were found**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector</i>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ... ..					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	3	4	Nil	1	Nil

TABLE No. 11.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL ...	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.















